

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 122.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD, & CO.

RECEIVED PER "KAISER-LHND."

THE CHOICEST BRANDS

MALTESE CIGARETTES.

COMPRISING:-

"LA CONTESSA" CIGARETTES.

"IL FLOR DEL MONDO" CIGARETTES.

"DUCHESS" CIGARETTES.

"KAISER-LHND" CIGARETTES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1882. [296]

Insurances.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and
ACCUMULATIONS, 8th
May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS:

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq., W. MEYERINK, Esq.,
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE-SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.
LONDON BRANCH:
Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1882. [53]

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to
ACCEPT FIRE AND MARINE RISKS at Current
Rates, allowing usual discounts.

GEOR. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [164]

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £2,000,000; PAID-UP.....£200,000

PAID UP RESERVE FUND.....£50,000.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to
ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

GEOR. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [165]

THE Undersigned have been appointed
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD
OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [6]

RECORD OF AMERICAN and FOREIGN
SHIPPING.

Agents.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [3]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

LE CERCLE-TRANSPORTS.

SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME D'ASSURANCE
MARITIME MARSEILLE.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....15,000,000 FRANCS.

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....3,750,000 FRANCS.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to
GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [4]

Auctions.

POSTPONED.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY
IN BONHAM STRAND.

THE Undersigned has received Auctions
from the MORTGAGEE to Sell by Public
Auction,

TO-MORROW,

the 16th day of June, 1882, at THREE P.M., on
the Premises,

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND
Registered in the LAND OFFICE as the
REMAINING PORTION of Section B of
MARINE LOT No. 6, with the SIX
HOUSES erected thereon Nos. 4, 6, 8, 10,
12, and 16, Bonham Strand.

The above Houses will be sold separately.
For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,
apply to

BRERETON & WOTTON,

Solicitors for the Mortgagee,

or to

J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1882. [498]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. J. M. GUEDES will Sell by Public

Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 20th day of June, 1882, at THREE P.M., at the

Premises,

By Order of the MORTGAGEE.

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND
abutting on the Praya and Measuring on the
North and South sides 39 feet, and on the
East and West sides 120 feet, and Registered
in the LAND OFFICE as MARINE LOT
No. 223, together with the 4 SHOPS erected
thereon and known as Nos. 104 and 106,
Wing Lok Street, Nos. 114 and 115 Praya
Central.

THE Premises are held from the Crown for the
residue of the term of 999 years, and will be
sold subject to the existing tenancies and
lettings thereof, together with the 4 SHOPS
Nos. 104 and 106, Wing Lok Street, Nos.
114 and 115, Praya Central.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of
Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer,

or to

BRERETON & WOTTON,

Solicitors.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1882. [415]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions

to Sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 22nd day of June, 1882, at Two P.M., at the

"UNITED CLUB," No. 15, Staunton Street,—

(Owing to the Expiry of the LEASE.)

THE WHOLE OF THE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND

FIXTURES

OF THE ABOVE CLUB.

A THURSTON'S BILLIARD TABLE (Steel

Stand) with BALLS, &c., Complete.

A PHELAN'S BILLIARD TABLE with BALLS,
&c., Complete.

2 Sets of BOWLING ALLEYS, Complete.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on Delivery.

J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer,

Hongkong, 14th June, 1882. [430]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions

from the MORTGAGEE to Sell by Public

Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 23rd day of June, 1882, at 3 P.M., on the

Premises,

ALL that Piece or Parcel of GROUND situate

at Victoria, Hongkong, measuring on the

North on a Public Road 28 feet, on the

South 38 feet, on the East 37 feet, and on

the West side 37 feet; which said Piece or

Parcel of GROUND is registered in the

Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 235.

The Premises are held from the Crown for the

residue of the term of 999 years from the

17th June, 1868. Together with the 3

HOUSES, Nos. 10, 12 and 14, in East Street,

Tai Tsingshan.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of
Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer,

or to

BRERETON & WOTTON,

Solicitors for the Mortgagee.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1882. [429]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction,

on

SATURDAY,

the 24th June, 1882, at 3 P.M., on the Premises,

By Order of the Mortgagee,

ALL those PIECES or PARCELS of GROUND

Registered in the Land Office as Sections

A, B and C of INLAND LOT No. 800.

Together with the 9 HOUSES erected thereon,

on Nos. 26, 28, 30, and 504, Battery Road,

and Nos. 111, 113, 115, 117, and 119,

Second Street.

The Premises are held for the residue of the

term of 999 years from the 20th April, 1863.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,
apply to

J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer,

or to

BRERETON & WOTTON,

Solicitors for the Mortgagee.

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J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer,

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
GENERAL CHEMISTS,
AND
Manufacturers of the following
AERATED WATERS,
viz:
SODA, TONIC, SASSAPARILLA, AND
POTASH, LEMONADE,
GINGERADE, RASPBERRYADE, AND
PHOSPHORIC CHAMPAGNE.
Deliveries in Town and Harbour from
7 A.M. to 7 P.M.
Sole Medicine Chemists Refitted,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.
Prompt Attention given to Coast Orders.
HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.
SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
SHANGHAI.
CANTON DISPENSARY,
CANTON.
THE DISPENSARY,
FOOCHOW.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.
Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.
Whilst the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in this day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1882.

It is exactly one year to-day since the first issue of the Hongkong Telegraph was given to the public, and the first annual anniversary of its existence is surely a fitting occasion on which we may appropriately return thanks to the community for the hearty general support which has been accorded to the first independent newspaper this Colony has ever known. In introducing to our friends the modest little sheet—which the Editor of the China Mail so courteously sneered at as "a rag," and for which the Editor of the Daily Press pompously predicted a fortnight's existence—we wrote:—"An idea appears to have prevailed in some quarters of the Colony for a considerable period, that the public interests were so efficiently represented by the two journals of long standing already in existence, as to leave no room for a third paper, and doubtless the want of success which attended previous efforts to establish on a firm basis, a daily rival to the Press and China Mail considerably strengthened this opinion. It seems to us, however, times having so materially altered since the Hongkong Times became a mere landmark of the past, without any provision or allowance having been made for the changed aspect of affairs by our morning and evening contemporaries, that a journal laid down on the lines of the Telegraph cannot fail to meet with a large share of public approbation and support. With absolute faith in this belief, we have considered our case sufficiently good to risk in the face of many obstacles and difficulties, (some of which by the way, might have been spared us) the ordeal of a fair public trial.

That our belief was well founded has been clearly demonstrated by practical results. The Telegraph in one year has, from a small badly printed sheet, become the best printed, the best written, the most reliable, the most popular, and the only independent journal in Hongkong. In spite of the sneers and jeers and back-handed opposition of our contemporaries; notwithstanding an expensive and most unjustifiable libel suit; and in the face of obstacles and difficulties thrown in our way by unscrupulous political partisans, we have persevered and prospered—thanks to the support of the community at large, who were not slow to recognise what the powers and province of the press had been, and what they ought to be.

In respectfully soliciting a continuance of that support which has been so generously extended towards us by our friends and the public, we gratefully express our acknowledgment of past favors, and promise to do our utmost to make the Telegraph, in every way possible worthy of support.

Under the heading the "U.S. Legation in China" the following very interesting letter which appeared in a recent issue of the Japan Mail has been sent to us for publication:—

The evils wrought by the misdirected advocacy of indiscreet friends have long been proverbial. Of all persons who have suffered from such injudicious championship, none is entitled to more commiseration than the present worthy American Consul-general in Shanghai; a gentleman whose name, I believe, is warmly and sincerely esteemed in the community where he dwells, but who is brought into something like actual disrepute by the invidium of a recent attempt to magnify him in the editorial columns of the North China Herald. As is not uncommon with unskilful eulogists, the error of superfluous exaltation is accompanied by disparagement of fancied rivals, by awkward parallels, and by odious comparisons of a kind that can inflict injury only where they are clumsily intended to confer benefit. But for these discourteous reflections upon other parties, the North China Herald's demonstration might be passed in silence. Charity to the only individual likely to be harmed by it, would dictate such a dismissal; but the general insolence displayed, and the reckless treatment of persons and topics concerning which the writer is at least as ignorant as he is impertinent, appear to me to call for a rebuke which shall be as effective as possible, without adding too severely to the embarrassment under which the victim of his over-zealous laudation already labors.

A few preliminary words are necessary to explain the situation. Judge DEXSY, formerly Consul of the United States at Tientsin and now Consul-general at Shanghai, has for some time cherished the natural, and certainly proper, ambition of rising to the post of Minister at Peking. He has been regarded by those whose judgment is entitled to confidence, as thoroughly qualified for that office. He has, probably, received private assurances, from influential quarters, that his aspirations would be supported, under certain conditions, and if circumstances should render that support practicable. To a measurable extent, he had grounds for hoping that the path of promotion would be made easy for him. He never, at any time, had warrant for believing that the appointment was absolutely promised to him;—for the simple reason that no one but the President of the United States has the power to make such a promise. Nevertheless, it has been well known in Washington that a strong and almost unequalled influence was exerted in his favor. It was among the earnest desires of a very eminent American citizen that Judge DEXSY should succeed Minister ANGELL. Still, it was not his first and paramount desire,—to which circumstance Judge DEXSY's failure to receive the nomination may be attributed. It has been stated in official circles in Washington,—and I may be pardoned for saying that I know the statement to be true,—that Judge DEXSY's fitness for the appointment was cordially affirmed by a personage whose approval is always flattering, and that the affirmation was never withdrawn. But it unfortunately happened that certain contingent arrangements could not be effected, and Judge DEXSY's name was regrettably laid aside. That is the plain story of the case, as Judge DEXSY himself will not be disinclined to believe.

And now comes forward the editor of the North China Herald with a prolonged wail, not only over the disappointment of his protégé, but also over the appointments of American officials in general, and that of the chosen incumbent in particular. I beg to have it understood that I do not believe Judge DEXSY is responsible for this outcry of lamentation; but I must yet say that its tone and its method are precisely calculated to impose upon the casual reader the assurance that he did inspire it, and did supply a good share of the material of which it is composed. This is not the least part of the mischief which the blundering editor has inflicted. Although it may be totally unjust, many who are unacquainted with Judge DEXSY's character will be unable to resist the impression that the North China Herald's most important statements of alleged facts could have proceeded from nobody but the person least justified in imparting them. How, for example, shall a stranger avoid asking who, except Judge DEXSY, could have told the writer what General GRANT had or had not bound himself to do on the Judge's behalf? It is true that, to the initiated, the extreme positiveness of the pretended pledge would prove it to be fictitious; but all are not aware how impossible it would be for General GRANT to commit himself to an absolute promise which he could not personally execute. With a considerable number the conclusion must be irresistible, that this vehement supporter of Judge DEXSY's claims had direct authority for what he asserted. With a still larger number, the

conviction must be firm that the officious pleader is at least so far in the confidence of the man he wishes to advance as to be able to consult him respecting the truth or falsehood of that extraordinary allegation. Judge DEXSY's nearest friends can hardly deny that nothing could well have happened more unfortunate for his reputation; in the finer and more delicate sense, than the publication of the unjustifiable assertion that General GRANT had prematurely placed the Peking mission at his disposal.

Having shown how the editor of the North China Herald has succeeded in putting the Consul-general of the United States in a painfully false position, I beg to call attention to the utter ridiculousness of the attitude in which he has placed himself, while posing as a lofty censor of the American diplomatic system, and distributing shafts of contumely against all American officials whose names he can, or thinks he can,—call to mind. He sets forth with the familiar criticism of the American civil service, with an air of as much originality as if all sensible Americans had not long ago admitted and deplored the evil. Dropping generalities, he enters the region of personality in these words:—"Mr. JOHN C. MYERS was a Nebraska lawyer; Dr. ANGELL, the studious principal of Michigan University; Mr. LOWELL MASON has achieved a world-wide popularity for witty doggerel; and Mr. RUSSELL YOUNG is the correspondent of a daily newspaper." This, be it understood, is put forward as a convincing illustration of the worthlessness of the American system, and as a sort of argument that people of Mr. YOUNG's stamp should have no place in the ranks of diplomacy. I might incidentally inquire, since the editor's whole purpose is to elevate Judge DEXSY at the expense of others of his countrymen, whether the conditions of that gentleman's home life were conspicuously superior to those of lawyers, presidents of universities, poets or journalists? Passing over this piece of boomerang play, I desire to ask, what judgment should be declared against a writer, who, in the course of an attack upon usages and individuals, shows himself at once unacquainted with the usages, and ignorant of the very names of the individuals? Who is Mr. LOWELL MASON? Does any body know, in this neighbourhood? Very few, I fancy. Certainly not the editor of the North China Herald. And whom do you imagine, he thinks he is talking about? Why, no less a person, if you please, than JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, whom he has heard of only as a composer of "witty doggerel," but whom the entire world of literature and philosophy knows as one of the noblest poets of the age; one of the purest philanthropists that ever brightened the hopes of humanity, an honored member of the faculty of America's first university, and a diplomatist who has made his record in more than one European capital. This eminent man, now Envoy of the United States to Great Britain, becomes, translated into the language of the North China Herald, "Mr. LOWELL MASON," an author of "witty doggerel." Surely enough, he did produce those masterpieces of pungent, virile humor, the "Biglow Papers;" but if these are "witty doggerel," then "witty doggerel" takes its place as an agent of destiny, and as a political force that helps to shape the growth of nations. "LOWELL MASON," indeed! Now I think of it, there was once a LOWELL MASON, a sombre old-fashioned party, who made the music of hymnbooks for many a long year; but what ever mixed him up in the mind of the North China Herald with the brilliant ornament of European and American society, the United States Minister to England, is, as Lord DUNDREARY would remark, one of those things that no fellow can find out. However, there it is; let him read the riddle who can, and then deliver his opinion as to the propriety of such a bungler's making himself heard on the question under consideration.

Although the attempt to perform diplomatic or consular duties by any but those duly chosen by competitive examination for the work, and rigorously trained afterward, is scoffed at by the Shanghai editor, it is obvious that journalists are the particular objects of his contempt. He is opposed to Mr. YOUNG chiefly because he is "the correspondent of a daily newspaper." And then he wants to know "what would be thought if EDWARD YATES, or GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA, were nominated the successor of Sir THOMAS WADE?" It is singular to find this sort of stale depreciation in the editorial columns of a respectable journal; when the world at large has become pretty well confirmed in the view that the true editorial faculty probably combines a greater variety and higher quality of intellectual endowments than any occupation now known among men. It would almost be a waste of time to specify examples of newspaper writers who have proved themselves capable of distinction in any career. A hasty glance, however, will not be amiss. Has our contemporary heard of that Chancellor of the

Exchequer who, before he shrunk into the House of Lords, was known as ROBERT LOWE, the leader-writer of the Times? Or of Sir CHARLES DILKE, now foreign under-Secretary, once editor of the Athenaeum? Has he any recollection of what the younger days of DISRAELI were? Would he start with amazement if LAHOUCHERE were to return to the diplomatic life of his earlier years? Does the remembrance that Thackeray qualified himself for a Secretaryship of Legation unhinge him? Is he aware that numbers of the best men now in Parliament are, or have been, members of the craft he affects to despise? If it were possible to suppose him (after the "LOWELL MASON" revelation) anything but densely ignorant of American affairs, a long list of similar significance in that country might occur to him. But it is not possible. Every paragraph he has to say about Mr. YOUNG's appointment affords evidence of that. He assumes the possibility that the new Minister may continue his labors as correspondent of the New York Herald after his arrival in Peking; whereas an express provision is made by law against such a combination. As regards Mr. YOUNG himself, his lack of knowledge almost reaches the point of the "LOWELL MASON" manifestation. He has heard of him only as a "newspaper correspondent." That, of itself, is no contemptible position to hold, as will be acknowledged by those who can estimate the work done by men like RUSSELL, STANLEY, FORBES, SMALLER, and a host of others; but as a matter of simple fact, I may mention that Mr. YOUNG has for years occupied a station second to none that is known in journalism, in any land. His labors as "correspondent" have been few, within the dozen years, during which time he has stood at the head of the editorial corps in the foremost journal of America. So far as power, influence, and reputation are concerned, his position at home is immeasurably superior to that which the mission to China, or to any nation on earth, could give him. If anyone supposes that a man of Mr. YOUNG's stature could be in the slightest degree advanced, either in dignity, strength or prosperity by the appointment he has accepted, he is under a worse illusion than that of the Shanghai editor when he thought "LOWELL MASON," the defunct psalm-singer, was the live author of the "Biglow Papers," and Minister near the Court of St. James. There can be no gain to Mr. YOUNG in such an exile as that to which he has consented. If the truth could be known, it would probably be learned that he has sacrificed much to meet the wishes of a valued and honored friend. Impelled by a sense of duty, he leaves every comfort that civilization can give, with associations of ease and refinement, and surrenders his post as an active leader in the world's busiest progress, to spend a weary course of years in a land where the surroundings, to speak mildly, are not lively; where time, when not relieved by toil, is of leaden weight, all where he runs the dire risk of meeting editors who will talk to him about "LOWELL MASON," a writer of "witty doggerel," under the hallucination that they are discussing his brother in diplomacy, the American Envoy in London.

You will perhaps think I place unnecessary stress upon the confounding of Mr. RUSSELL LOWELL with Mr. LOWELL MASON. I hope to be pardoned if I do. The truth is, that it is a masterpiece of unconscious drollery. Americans should almost be grateful to the editor of the North China Herald for giving them such a piece of exquisite absurdity to chuckle over. But there is a substantial reason for keeping it well to the front. The accidental mistake of a modest writer should, and doubtless would, be overlooked without a thought. But when an "able editor" mounts the platform of impeccable authority, and proceeds to instruct the world with the confident air of DRYDEN'S ALEXANDER, he must not complain if his pretences are exposed and his presumption ridiculed. Moreover, it is easy enough to see that this particular editor is one of those who, if a similar slip were made on the other side, would carol and cackle with glee. What joy it would be to him to find in some American newspaper, for example, a reference to LYON PLAYFAIR, the British ambassador in Paris; or to THORNTON HUNT, the late minister at Washington. There is just as much of Lord LYONS about Dr. PLAYFAIR, or of THORNTON HUNT about THORNTON the diplomatist, as of LOWELL MASON about RUSSELL LOWELL:—just as much, and no more. Nobody compelled the North China Herald expounder to meddle with subjects and names of which he is utterly ignorant; but, having gratuitously meddled with them, it is his own fault if he gets his fingers burned.

"THAMES-STREET INDUSTRIES," by Percy Russell. This illustrated Pamphlet on Perfumery, &c., published at 6d., may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in perfumery in the World, or JOHN GOSNELL & Co., London.—[ADVT.]

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A SAN FRANCISCO paper observes that the news of the signing of the Chinese Immigration bill was received throughout that city with general satisfaction.

"We are informed by the Agent of the E. E. A. and China Telegraph Company, Limited, that the incoming French mail passed Cape St. James, at 4 a.m., on the 13th instant.

A VIENNA telegram of the 10th ulto., states that the Mayor of that city has been acquitted of the charge of neglect of duty in connection with the great fire at the Ring Theatre.

"We would remind our readers that the Bandmann-Beaudet Combination will appear at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, this evening, in Shakespeare's celebrated tragedy "Othello."

The steamers Miramar and Meath went into dock at Kowloon this morning, the steamship Ningpo and the barque Corea undocking there, The Dutch steamer Aljeh will dock at San-sui-po to-morrow.

We observe that the Vatican has forwarded formal instructions to Cardinal McCabe, Archbishop of Dublin, directing him to call upon the Irish Catholics to declare in a public document that their cause is distinctly separate from the secularists.

The new tug-boat for the Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Company to be used for towing the Company's lighters, was successfully launched at San-sui-po this morning. She is a powerful craft, and should prove admirably adapted for the work for which she has been specially constructed.

We note that the British steamship Suez arrived at Esquimalt on the morning of the 14th ulto. from Hongkong with 800 Chinese laborers for the Canadian Pacific Railway. She made the run from Hongkong in twenty-two days, and from Yokohama in seventeen days. She proceeds to San Francisco light, for orders.

To a poetess the heartless Chicago Tribune writes:—"It will be impossible to print your poem about the roses true and the violets blue that bloom in the grassy dell, and the little birds that sweetest words of love in their chirpings tell. We have a large line of dell and bluebird poetry on hand this spring that was carried over from last year."

SAYS the San Francisco Evening Bulletin:—"We have a hero in port. There is a point of interest in connection with one of the British iron steamers now in port, namely the Glamis Castle. This is her first appearance here. She is the steamer that saved the passengers and crew of the disabled German steamer Almena between Liverpool and Norfolk, and was so handsomely rewarded in the way of salvage. The young commander was not forgotten for his humane act. Captain Tod is under thirty years of age but looks older. It is remarked as a coincidence that the ship on which he was apprenticed for five years is now in this port—the Earl Dalhousie. The Glamis Castle is a 2,400 ton vessel, and her record of twenty eight days from Hongkong shows that she is a good sailer.

THE following interesting document has just been handed to us:—"In the cause in which Daniel Edward Bandmann is complainant, and Robert Fraser-Smith, proprietor, Hongkong Telegraph is defendant—Whereas complaint hath this day been made before the undersigned, a Police Magistrate, and one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Colony of Hongkong, for that you on the 10th day of June, A.D. 1882, at Victoria in this Colony, unlawfully and maliciously did publish a certain defamatory libel of and concerning one Daniel Edward Bandmann contrary to the statute in such case made and provided.—These are therefore to command you, &c., &c., to appear before me on Friday the 16th day of June, 1882, at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, &c., &c. This polite invitation is signed, "A. E. Wodehouse." We shall of course be there, but before indulging in the pleasure of interviewing Daniel Edward Bandmann in the witness box, in the interests of our readers, and of true art we intend seeing that pearl of tragedians murder Shakespeare's Desdemona—and also Shakespeare's Othello at the City Hall this evening.

We read that America is considerably stirred just now, especially the medical section of the community, by the intelligence that a genuine phenomenon has turned up in the person of Heinrich Haag, popularly known as the india-rubber man, owing to the elasticity of his skin. This singularly gifted being has a cuticle as flexible as that of an octopus—and we are told that it is possible to turn those curious fishes inside out. Haag was recently subjected to a critical examination by a number of medical men, when he gave them a proof of his singularly elastic skin by pulling his epidermis about as though it were the covering of an india-rubber doll. In the first place, he pulled the skin of his neck until it covered "his chest like a shirt-front." Then he took the covering of his forehead and made a veil for his face. "In the next place he made mittens for his arms with the loose cuticle of his legs, and brought the skin of his heel over his knee-cap." The doctors were greatly astonished, as well they might be, and he has consented to go to one of the New York medical schools to be further examined. The American papers add, "This wonder will probably travel to Europe." We have a shrewd notion that he has already been there. If our memory serves, we believe this skin shifting son of a sea-mew exhibited his charms at the Westminster Aquarium some time ago, but still we may be wrong. Some other fellow may have learned the trick.

FOR keeping an incorrect list of the inmates, in contravention of Ordinance No. 10 of 1867, the mistress of licensed brothel No. 37, Caine Road, was fined this morning by Captain Thomsett fifty dollars or a month's imprisonment. The fine was paid.

A DEALER in raw opium was fined this morning, by Captain Thomsett, \$50 or a month, for being in possession of prepared opium without a permit from the opium farmer. The dollars not being forthcoming, Mr. Hayward has arranged to look after the comfort of the dealer in the raw material until the 15th July, and in lieu of prepared opium, to prepare a gorgeously fitted up cell for his reception, where he will have ample leisure to ruminate upon the arbitrary distinction drawn by a hair-splitting Government between the raw and the prepared drug.

RUMOURS are current of further Chinese failures owing to land speculations. Our observations made on this subject in our issue of January 3rd, have proved prophetic. We then wrote in reviewing the events of the previous half year:—"We must claim credit for having repeatedly warned the public during the house property scare, against having anything to do with what was on the face of it the greatest bogus swindle of modern times in Hongkong, in the face of the puffing up by the other journals of what has proved a rare harvest for the lawyers at the expense of infatuated speculators whose blind faith has led them into irretrievable ruin."

THE local crusade lately organised against milkmen for too freely using the "cow with the iron tail," reminds us of the defence once made by a philosopher Simpson, when charged with adulterating the pure article:—"Oh, I ain't going to deny that we water the milk. All I say is that when people say we do it from mercenary motives it's a libel. No, Mister; when I put water in the milk, I do it because I am tender-hearted, and can't bear to see people suffer. Now, suppose a cow is bilious or something, and makes her milk unwholesome, I give it a dash or two of water, and up it comes to the usual level. Water's the only thing that'll do it. Or suppose that cow eats a poisonous weed in the paddock, am I going to let my innocent customers be killed by it for the sake of saving a little labour in drawing water from the well. No fear; I pours in a few quarts of water, neutralises the poison, and there you are as right as a trivet. You take the best milk that ever was, and it ain't fit for the human stomach as it comes from the cow. It has too much casein in it. Professor Huxley says that millions of poor ignorant men and women are murdered with casein. It seems to suck up the gastric juice, he says, until the pores are choked, and then the first thing you know is, the man suddenly curls up and dies. A cow goes on nibbling sour grass and other things, and filling her milk with acid, which destroys human membranes, and induces dyspepsia. Then science comes to the rescue. Professor Huxley tell us, that chalk cures acidity. Consequently I get some chalk, stir it in my cans, and save the membranes of my customers without charging a penny for it—actually give it away, and yet they talk about milkmen as if they were bushrangers."

THE dramatic critic (?) of the China Mail has been at his old tricks with the English language. His notice of "Romeo and Juliet" as played by the Bandmann-Beaudet Combination is an extraordinary production, both as a critical review and as a literary composition, even for our evening contemporary. He tells us that, notwithstanding certain disadvantages, "Romeo and Juliet was played with a remarkable 'go,' the public seeming to enjoy the lovers' manifestations of passion as if swept along in a tide of resistless delight, as well as to manifest a lively sympathy with the accumulated horrors that gather round the hapless pair as the tragedy progresses on to its denouement."

What a "remarkable go" may mean is left unexplained, and the author gets lost in the lovers' manifestations of passion as "if swept along, &c. &c." This critic had never seen so young a Juliet as Miss Beaudet, a happy consideration that must score in that lady's favor. A man can surely write a notice of a dramatic performance without making a consummate ass of himself. Shakespeare's Juliet was not quite fourteen years old, and although from Miss Beaudet's appearance and experience we should give her double that number of years, instead of her youth being what this writer terms "a happy consideration," it is decidedly the reverse. When Miss Beaudet arrives at the age of 40 she will play Juliet ten times better than she played the character the other night. Where has the Special Coolie seen Romeo and Juliet played "off the metropolitan stage," and who was the Romeo, and who the Juliet? The following passages, certain portions of which we have underlined, will be found amusing:—

"It was during the balcony scene, that Miss Beaudet, in her artless, timidly-bold declaration of love, begins to absorb the whole soul of the audience; as afterwards all the interest seems to centre in her, and she maintains it to the end."

"She as Juliet so works upon her imagination by recalling up all the horrors she might have to undergo in the vault, amidst her 'festered ancestors,' that becoming beside herself, she swallows the potion in a paroxysm of terror."

"Among the first of Shakespearean creations, and considered by critics as more or less indicative of his mental state during early manhood, have never been quite able to witness or even to idealize to ourselves a satisfactory representation of the Poet-lover, for such we may term Romeo. It is not Herr Bandmann's fault, therefore, that his Romeo is not our Romeo, as we very much question whether any one else could adequately fill the rôle."

"Mercurio was represented by Mr. Ogden, and is the happiest impersonation that gentleman has yet given to us. His humours and expletives, his quips and repartees were fairly well spoken, the action to the word, and the word to the action."

It would be an act of charity for the readers of the China Mail to subscribe for a cheap copy of Lindley Murray for the special benefit of the dramatic critic of that eminent journal.

THE enterprising house coolie of Dr. Adams who attempted in October of last year to break open his master's safe, has at last been collared, thus again verifying the truth of the saying, that however difficult it may be for integrity to get on, it is a thousand times more difficult for knavery to get off. The safe-breaker made his appearance at the Police Court this morning before Mr. Wodehouse, on remand from the 8th instant. Dr. Adams applied for a further remand, on the ground that the principal witness in the case, the watchman who actually saw the unfaithful servant endeavouring to break open his master's safe with a cold chisel, was not here at present. The Magistrate remanded the case till the 21st instant. After the unsuccessful attempt on the safe, the house coolie bolted, and nothing was seen of him until lately, when, thinking he was secure, he re-appeared in the Colony. The sharp-eyed Chinese detectives, however, quickly pounced upon him.

A GARDENER stated at the Police Court this morning that he went to a house yesterday in Syng-poon to visit a friend, and that while sitting in the passage, the defendant, a rice-pounder, and others, came into the house. The defendant tried to pull the stool from under him, and when he remonstrated with him, he struck him (complainant) on the head with the iron bar produced, cutting him. Not content with this, he struck him on the left arm also, and when he seized the rice-pounder, the latter's companions also assaulted him. However, he found a constable, to whom he gave the defendant in charge. The prisoner, in his defence, said the house was a sly brothel, and that he went there, but did not assault the gardener. The owner of the alleged sly brothel deposed that hearing a noise, he looked out from the cook-room where he was, and saw the defendant and two others beating the gardener, his friend, who had come to visit him, and whom he assisted in arresting the defendant. Captain Thomsett sentenced the rice-pounder to a month's hard labour, during which period he will receive, at Government expense, rice already pounded for him.

THE Rev. Joseph Cook, whose little differences with the minister of the Union Church here will be remembered, has apparently been again getting into hot water—this time at Nagasaki. A correspondent writes, under the heading "Familiar Ignorance," to the *Rising Sun* and *Nagasaki Express* on the 1st instant as follows:—"A notice savouring somewhat of the 'sensational' was circulated on 29th May, announcing that 'the celebrated American lecturer, Mr. Joseph Cook,' would deliver a lecture, at the most imposing and elegant structure in Nagasaki, on Education. The Rev. person's remarks at the meeting referred to, would have been unworthy of note, had he not made use of expressions regarding the author of 'A Foreign Mission in Japan,' which were not characterised by that moderation and charity inculcated by the master whose tenets he professes to follow. The 'lecturer' worked himself into a state of what I suppose he would call—'righteous indignation'—but what in the opinion of an unbiased outsider might justly be termed unseemly passion; and as he could not possibly refute the truth of the poem, which has so successfully raised his ire, by fair argument, he descended as is usual in such cases, to coarse abuse. Let me advise the 'Eminent American Lecturer' to moderate his tone, to be more careful in his public utterances, and I would once more earnestly recommend him to try and cultivate a little more of that great virtue for which his Master was so famous."

THE charge against a mendicant of bringing a female child under six years of age into the Colony for an unlawful purpose on the 31st May, was further investigated at the Police Court this morning. On the 1st instant, when the case originally came on, a member of the anti-kidnapping Society stated he had heard the mendicant say, the child being in his arms at the time, "This is my daughter. If any one wants her, I will sell her for seventy dollars." Asked why he wanted to sell his own flesh and blood, he replied: "My wife is dead, and I want money to pay a coolie to bury her. I have had a coffin given me by the Tung Wah Hospital." Subsequently he observed, "My wife has been dead for some time. I wanted to make some money." The detective of the anti-kidnapping Society, suspecting the child was not his, took both to the Police Station and charged the mendicant as aforesaid. Later on the detective proceeded to the village the mendicant said he belonged to, and found the latter's better half there "alive and kicking." The villagers said the defendant had taken his child away, and no one knew where they had gone to. In his defence on the 8th instant, the mendicant said he did not want to sell his child, that he simply brought her to Hongkong for purposes connected with the interesting profession of coddling he had just entered upon. He denied having ever said any one could buy the child for seventy dollars. This morning the mendicant said he would take the child back to her mother, whereupon Captain Thomsett discharged him. The present case, one amongst many, shews the utter heartlessness which prevails, among the parents of some classes of the Chinese in respect to their offspring. There is little doubt that the enterprising caddie would have cheerfully disposed of the girl for even less than seventy dollars could he have secured a purchaser.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M. M. steamer *Synth*, with the next French mail, left Saigon at 4 p.m. on the 12th instant, and is due here on the morning of the 21st.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. & O. steamer *Arabic*, with the next American mail, left Yokohama on the 15th instant, and may be expected to arrive here on the 21st.

The O. & O. steamer *Oceanic*, with the succeeding American mail, left San Francisco on the 6th June, and may be looked for here on or about the 4th July.

A PARADE and inspection of the Government and Volunteer Fire Brigades took place yesterday afternoon, at half-past four o'clock. The weather was very threatening, so the practice was not carried out so fully as was originally intended. Number 2 engine was stationed on the Praya, pumping salt water from the sea to the top of the Tung Wah Hospital, while No. 3 Engine, stationed at the corner of Bonham Strand, supplied from a hydrant, was pumping water up the hill and supplying a manual engine stationed a little higher up. Another manual engine was stationed at the junction of Hollywood and Caine Roads, the idea being an imaginary fire in the Po-lok theatre. Within the short space of fourteen minutes after the practice commenced, an immense body of water was ready at hand to be thrown on any burning building. Great volumes of water were thrown over the top of the Po-lok theatre, which is about 150 feet above sea level. The engines worked in capital order, and the practice was in every way a great success. We think it would perhaps be better in future if the time of parade were changed, as such a course would enable more of the Volunteer Fire Brigade to attend, half-past four being a rather inconvenient hour for many of the members of that very worthy and most useful body. We do not make the above suggestion in any dictatorial spirit, but as we have heard that opinion expressed by various members of the corps, we submit it for the consideration of the proper authorities.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph." Sir,—I read with surprise and sorrow in your last night's issue, that Mr. Wodehouse—who every one knows overflows with the milk of human kindness—(as witness his two decisions of yesterday), and whose courteous and painstaking conduct as a Magistrate is so favorably contrasted with some of his brother Justices, should have given a judgment altogether contrary to the principles of humanity and common sense.

The Celestial who strung his fowls *thru* the legs on his bamboo skewers, let off with a caution. Mr. Wodehouse, I opine, had dissected at his own table, the previous evening, some of the ribs, and had come to the conclusion that they could stand anything.

Yours truly,

EXETER HALL.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1882.

INSPECTION OF THE TROOPS, AT SINGAPORE.

The annual inspection of the troops in Singapore, by H.E. the Major General Commanding, was commenced this morning June 9th, at Tanglin, where, at 6.30 o'clock, the Royal Inniskilling paraded in Review order. His Excellency first inspected the Battalion, after which the same marched past in open column, quarter column and at double time. They then formed line, and went through the manual and firing exercises under Lieutenant Colonel Hales. Major Coffey then put them through the bayonet exercises. Major Stanforth then took command of the battalion and put the same through in battalion drill; next, the same was done under Captain Bennett; and similar movements in battalion drill were made under the command of Captain Michaelson. Company drill was the next exercise, by the subordinates of companies. The battalion then formed quarter column; and the Major General addressed the men in a few words. They were, His Excellency said, a very fine body of soldiers; they had turned out to-day remarkably clean; and they had drilled well. The Regiment then marched home to barracks. There were on the ground the following senior officers in addition to H.E. Major General Sargent, Major Cardew, Assistant Military Secretary, and Lieut. Allen, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency, viz.:—Lieut. Colonel A. D. Geddes; Lieut. Colonel A. Hales; Major F. Coffey; Major P. Stanforth; Captain J. Manners Kerr, A.P.D.; Captain G. H. Michaelson; Captain J. Austrey Bennett; Lieut. W. Windrum, (Quarter-master); Lieut. W. S. Byrd; Lieut. R. H. Cholmondeley; Lieut. J. F. W. Charley; Lieut. F. A. Sanders, (Adjutant); Lieut. C. J. Lloyd; Lieut. L. Leathly; Arrantlie; Lieut. A. A. Graves; Lieut. S. Garnett; Radcliffe; Sergeant-Major Williams and 21 Sergeants; with 18 corporals and 283 men. Major Alexander, A.P.D., and Major Hope, Assistant Commissary General, and several other officers of the different branches of the Service were also on the ground. The fact that the General's inspection was to take place this morning had been widely known else there would have been no doubt, a large concourse of the general community to witness the ceremony. This Regiment has always acquitted itself well on previous occasions of a similar nature; but on few of those have such commendatory words been vouchsafed to them as fell from the Lieutenant-General commanding this morning. General Donovan had never much and seldom anything to say, however well he might be pleased with the appearance of the men, the smartness and the neatness of the evolutions they were called on to go through. These words of praise are the more to be appreciated coming from the more strict Major General commanding in the Army, so far as all matters relating to inspection for efficiency, appearance and discipline are concerned.

Before breakfast, the Major-General inspected the Hospital and then saw one section, (the fourth part of a Company) engage in volley firing. The former was found very clean and comfortable admirably suited for the purposes for which it is intended; and the firing was very good indeed. At 10 o'clock His Excellency inspected the Orderly room and books &c., and went round the barracks at Tanglin; and at noon the kits of the Regiment were turned out. At 5 o'clock this afternoon the Major General goes to Fort Canning where he inspects the half battery of the Royal Artillery and the company of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers there. Monday will be devoted to the inspection of the Arsenal and Stores, and Tuesday to the inspection of the other half battery of the Royal Artillery stationed at the various Forts. The Royal Artillery will then engage to big-gun practice, &c., and the inspection will probably be concluded by the middle of next week. The Major General, who is during his stay here, the guest of the Hon. C. C. Smith, M.C.G., hopes, we understand, to be able to leave for Hongkong by the next French mail steamer to China.

The Major-General and suite left Penang, we learn, almost immediately after the inspection there was concluded—and we have accordingly not heard the result of the annual insight into all affairs military which has just been completed. But if it be as highly satisfactory, as that which is now in progress here promises to be, then the Straits Settlements, this year, have great reason to congratulate themselves on the efficient state of the forces of Her Majesty stationed at the various points of vantage and within call in case of emergency.—*Singapore Times*.

To-day's Advertisements.

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"PEIHO,"
G. Lamberton, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1882. [435]

THE BUFFS' THEATRICALS.
SATURDAY AND MONDAY.

TICKETS CAN NOW BE OBTAINED AT
Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S,
Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1882. [437]

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Entimations.

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WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS
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NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.
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D. K. R. F. P. I. T. H.,
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HAIR DRESSING SALOON
HONGKONG HOTEL.

W. P. MOORE begs to inform the Gentlemen of Hongkong and Visitors that he has reduced the price of Hair-Cutting to 50 cents. Having now in his employ three competent Assistants who are always in attendance, he is anxious to execute this class of work, in all its branches, with a perfection which cannot be excelled in any part of the World.

Hair-Cutting 50 Cents.
Shampooing 25 Cents.
Shaving 25 Cents.
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MONTHLY CUSTOMERS TAKEN AT REDUCED RATES.
RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RE-SET.

Mr. MOORE begs to recommend his GOGO SHAMPOO WASH to the public as univalued by any preparation ever produced for promoting the growth of the hair. The basis of this compound is made of soap root; the natives of the Philippine Islands never use anything else for washing their hair; they are never found bald, and it is quite common to see the females with hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public entirely confident that by its restorative properties it will without fail arrest decaying hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff, and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling properties it allays the itching and fever of the scalp, which is the great cause of people losing their hair.

Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any length of time in any climate. [268]

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD,
WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER
ALWAYS ON HAND.
L. MALLORY,
Proprietor.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [11]

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Hongkong, 13th April, 1882. [234]

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WATCHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED
ON MODERATE TERMS.
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
JEWELRY MADE AND REPAIRED.
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Hongkong, 6th April, 1882. [214]

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DEALER in all kinds of Drapery, Silk Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Shawls, &c., &c. HAT AND CAP MAKER.
Ladies material made up, and a perfect Fit Guaranteed at Moderate Charges.
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Hongkong, 12th April, 1882. [228]

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NEW SEASON'S GOODS.
74, A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 14th April, 1882. [240]

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Account Books ruled to any pattern.
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HAS for Sale, every description of Gentlemen's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Hats, &c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds. Bamboo Blinds, Mattings of own Manufacture. China Teapots in bamboo covers, Rattan Chairs, Silk Coats a Speciality, a perfect fit and best material guaranteed.
No. 112, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1882. [347]

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Hongkong, 12th April, 1882. [227]

NOTICE.
ARRANGEMENTS have now been completed which will enable this Office to undertake all kinds of JOB PRINTING, including DIRECTORS' REPORTS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BALL ROOM, and VISITING CARDS, PROSPECTUSES, DEBIT NOTES, LABELS, PROGRAMMES OF ENTERTAINMENTS, TRADE CIRCULARS and REPORTS, &c., &c.

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No. 52, C, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, UPSTAIRS.
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [211]

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No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [298]

W I N G T Y L O O N G
HAS FOR SALE.

PRIME Mess Pork and Beef, 200 lbs. in Barrel. Boiled and Roast Beef and Mutton, Soup and Bouilli, American Hams, Bacon, Codfish, Cracked Wheat, Hominy, fresh white and red Beans, Assorted Fruits and Soups, Ham Sausages, Salmon Bellies, Mackerell, Sheep's Tongues, Choice Tripe, Caviar, Clam Chowder, Lobsters, Oysters, Corn Meal, and every description of Ollman's stores at moderate prices.
No. 39, HING LOONG STREET.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [299]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
R. FRASER & SMITH, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, ARBITRATOR, AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
has THIS DAY Removed to No. 6, Peddar's Hill.

All kinds of COMMISSION BUSINESS executed on the most reasonable terms. Special Agents in London and Sydney.

Balance-Sheets drawn out, Books balanced and audited, and every description of Accountant's Work undertaken. Charges strictly moderate, and perfect accuracy guaranteed.

Office Hours: NINE till FOUR.
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1882.

Entimations.

LOST.
A SMALL BROWN AND WHITE JAPANESE DOG
FROM THE HORSE REPOSITORY.

ANY Person finding the same will oblige by RETURNING it to 6, Mosque Terrace, where a Handsome Reward will be paid if necessary.
Hongkong, 6th June, 1882. [414]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER.

DAVID CORSAIR & SONS' MERCHANT NAVY NAVY BOILED LONG FLAX CROWN ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [5]

HONGKONG RACES, 1882.

NOW READY, PRICE 25c.
A COMPLETE REPORT OF THE HONGKONG RACE MEETING OF 1882.

IN PAMPHLET FORM, REPRINTED FROM THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" As only a limited number will be printed, orders should be sent without delay to the
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE
No. 6, Peddar's Hill.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1882.

FOR SALE.
"EX." STEAMSHIP "MINARD CASTLE."

A CONSIGNMENT OF HOCKING'S PATENT FRESH WATER CONDENSERS, The best and Cheapest ever made. Capable of Condensing from one to two thousand Gallons per day.

PATENT TUBE HEADERS.
PATENT LUBRICATORS.

BERLIAM'S CELEBRATED PATENT METALLIC PACKING. The most economical Patent Packing known. For full Particulars, apply to
R. FRASER & SMITH,
Commission Merchant,
6, Peddar's Hill.
Hongkong, 28th April, 1882.

S A M H I N G (S T U L T Z).
MERCHANT TAILOR AND OUTFITTER, HAT AND CAP MAKER.

IMPORTER of every description of Gentlemen's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Umbrellas, Hats, &c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds; Bamboo Blinds and Mattings. Special attention given to the Tailoring Department. A perfect fit and best workmanship guaranteed. Cretonnes and Chintzes for Dresses in all the newest patterns.
No. 49, AND 51, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [302]

L I N G S H I N G.
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
No. 5, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

THE CHEAPEST SHOP IN THE TRADE.
Materials and Workmanship Guaranteed.

Special experience in making Gentlemen's RIDING BOOTS.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [207]

THE PATENT TYPE FOUNDRY COMPANY.
31, RED LION SQUARE, HOLBORN, W.C., LONDON.
SHANKS, REVELL, & Co., PROPRIETORS.

Sole Proprietors of JOHNSON and ATKINSON'S Automatic Machinery for Casting and Finishing Printing Type, and Manufacturers of JOHNSON'S Patent Hand Metal, patented April 5th, 1854.

Estimates for Newspaper, Book, and Jobbing Plant at specially reduced rates.

All kinds of Printing Machines, Presses, Paper, and everything connected with Printing Business supplied on most reasonable terms.

SPECIAL AGENT FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE FAR EAST.
ROBERT FRASER & SMITH,
No. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1882. [88]

THE CITY OF MANILA CIGAR STORE.
HAS FOR SALE.

CIGARS of all Brands, Imperiales, Caballeros, Vegueros, Regalinas, Londres, Nuevo Habanos of all makes, quality guaranteed. TOBACCOS of all Brands, at moderate prices. FANCY GOODS from the Parisian markets, Meerschaum Pipes, Jewellery of Choice Designs. Sun Hats, &c., &c.; Commissions Executed.
JOSE M. BASA.
No. 51, B, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [297]

W A H L O O N G,
ESTABLISHED 1865.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH AND JEWELLER.

DEALER IN
PONGEE Silk Dresses, Grape Shawls, Gauzes, Ivory, and Lacquered Ware, Mattings, &c., &c. Porcelain, Fans, Curios, Bristles, Human Hair, and specially selected Feathers always on hand at Moderate Prices, quality guaranteed.
No. 60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1882. [399]

SPECIAL NOTICE.
TO ADVERTISERS.

SHIPPING FIRMS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, COMMERCIAL HOUSES, and ADVERTISERS generally are informed that arrangements have now been completed to issue daily in connection with all
ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED IN THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" A SPECIAL ADVERTISING SHEET. FREE OF CHARGE.

As the scale of charges in the *Hongkong Telegraph*, which has a guaranteed circulation of THREE HUNDRED COPIES, is fixed at an exceedingly low rate, the attention of Advertisers is directed to the many advantages offered by this journal as a General Advertising Medium, and the support of the Mercantile community and the public generally is respectfully solicited.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1882.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE

For Yokohama.—Per *Kumamoto-maru*, to-day, the 15th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Hiohwa.—Per *Forwards*, to-day, the 15th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Swatow.—Per *Oaklands*, to-morrow, the 16th instant, at 9.30 A.M.
For Shanghai.—Per *Peking*, to-morrow, the 16th instant, at 9.30 A.M.

For San Francisco.—Per *Albatross*, to-morrow, the 16th instant, at 10.30 A.M.
For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.—Per *Thales*, to-morrow, the 16th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Fooksang*, to-morrow, the 16th instant, at 1.30 P.M.
For Bangkok.—Per *Consolation*, to-morrow, the 16th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.—Per *Lombay* and *Japan*, on Saturday, the 17th instant, at 2.30 P.M.
For Nagasaki and Kobe.—Per *Nigata Maru*, on Monday, the 18th instant, at 9 A.M.

For Foochow, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Keppel Bay, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, &c.—Per *Edwin*, on Wednesday, the 21st instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Nagasaki and Yokohama.—Per *Bangalore*, on Saturday, the 24th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

The Postal Guide published in 1879 being now somewhat out of date, a revised issue is printed in the *Hongkong Directory and List for the Far East* for 1882, which supercedes all previous editions.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.
The Mails per British Contract Packet "BRINDIST" will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe via *Brindist*; to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon, India, Aden, Mauritius, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar. N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the Australasian Colonies.

HOURS FOR CLOSING THE CONTRACT MAIL.
THE ENGLISH MAIL.—DAY OF DEPARTURE.
The Mails by the British Contract Packet, will close on the day of departure during the summer months as following, commencing from to-day, the 4th May.

For Money order Business at 3 P.M.
For Registry of Correspondence at 4 P.M.
For Posting of all Printed Matter at 4 P.M.
For Do. Letters at 5 P.M.
For Do. Do. with Laic at 5 P.M.

Letters, to cents late Fee. Newspapers, no late Fee.
Supplementary Mails can be posted on Board with late fee until 6.30 P.M., after which, no Mails can be placed in the box on board for treatment at Singapore.

THE FRENCH MAIL.—DAY BEFORE DEPARTURE.
5 P.M. Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes, except the night box, which is always open out of office hours.

DAY OF DEPARTURE.
7 A.M. Post Office opens.
10 A.M. Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.

11 A.M. Mail closes, except for Late Letters.
11.10 A.M. Letters may be posted

